THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION

DIRECTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

Papers submitted for publication in the *British Journal of Nutrition* should be as concise as possible. Economy of space should not, however, be achieved by suppression of valuable data. Authors are invited to preserve experimental data too extensive for publication but deemed of importance, and to indicate in the paper submitted their willingness to make such data available to others.

Papers should be accompanied by a signed statement to the effect that the author accepts the conditions laid down in Directions to Contributors. Special attention is directed to the sections below concerning the preparation of the typescript, and care in this matter will hasten publication.

In the interests of the *Journal* it will be necessary for the Editors to return any typescript that does not conform to these conditions.

Communications. Papers submitted for publication should be sent to Dr S. K. Kon (*British Journal of Nutrition*), National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading. Communications respecting the ordering of reprints should be addressed to The University Press, Cambridge.

General. Submission of a paper to the Editorial Board will be held to imply that it represents the results of original research not previously published; that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere; and that if accepted for the *British Journal of Nutrition* it will not be published otherwise in the same form, either in English or in any other language, without the consent of the Editorial Board.

Contributors who reside outside Great Britain are requested to nominate somebody in Great Britain who is willing to correct the proofs of their papers. Papers from such contributors should be accompanied by a statement of the number of reprints required.

Authors' names should be given without titles or degrees. Female authors are requested to give one Christian name in full to avoid confusion. The name and address of the laboratory where the work was performed should be given. Any necessary descriptive material regarding the author, e.g. Beit Memorial Fellow, should appear in brackets after the author's name, or at the end of the paper, and not in the form of a footnote.

Typescripts should carry an indication of the name and address of the person to whom the proof of the paper is to be sent, and should give also a shortened version of the paper's title, not exceeding forty-five letters and spaces in length, suitable for a running title in the published pages of the work.

Form of Papers Submitted for Publication. The onus of preparing a paper in a form suitable for sending to press lies in the first place with the author. Authors should consult a current issue in order to make themselves familiar with the practice of the *British Journal of Nutrition* concerning typographical and other conventions, use of cross-headings, lay-out of tables, etc. Attention to these and other details (mentioned below) in the preparation of the typescript before this is sent to the Editors will shorten the time required for publication. The need for undue amounts of editorial revision caused by badly prepared typescript will lead to delay in publication for which the Editors cannot accept responsibility. Papers on specialized aspects of the subject should be presented in such a way as to make them intelligible, without undue difficulty, to the ordinary reader of the *Journal*. In any case sufficient information should be made available to permit repetition of the published work by any competent reader of the *Journal*.

Papers intended for publication should be in double-spaced typing on one side of sheets of uniform size with adequate margins. Top copies only should be submitted, packed flat. The paper should be written in the English language, the spelling being that of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and should, in general, be divided into the following parts: (*a*) Introductory paragraph, containing the reasons for publication of the work; (*b*) Experimental methods adopted: with chemical papers the experimental part will normally appear towards the end, but with other types of publication Methods should appear after Introduction; (*c*) Results: these should be given as concisely as possible, with the help of figures or tables; (*d*) Discussion: it is desirable that the presentation of the results and the discussion of their significance should be considered separately; (*e*) Summary: each paper must close with a summary in length not more than 5% of the previous text. This summary should aim at giving in the third person a complete picture in miniature of the entire article. The past tense should be used in referring to the author's experimental work. The present tense may be used where reference to existing knowledge is necessary, or where the author is stating what is shown or concluded. This change of tense should clearly differentiate the author's contribution from what is already known. The sequence in the summary should be the same as that in the paper. It is desirable to divide the summary into a series of numbered paragraphs or sentences giving, where relevant, the following information: a succinct account of the experimental work with essential facts concerning apparatus, chemicals, methods and animals; the results, singling out new information; the conclusions from the results. (*f*) References: these should be given in the text thus: Barnett & Robinson (1942), (Culbertson & Thomas, 1933); where a paper to be cited has more than two authors, the names of all the authors should be given when reference is first made, e.g. (Osborne, Mendel & Ferry, 1919); subsequent citations should appear thus: (Osborne *et al.* 1919). Where more than one paper by the same authors has appeared in one year the reference should be given as follows: Osborne & Mendel (1914*a*); Osborne & Mendel (1914*b*); or Osborne & Mendel (1914*a*, *b*); (Osborne & Mendel, 1914*a*, 1916; Barnett & Robinson, 1942).

References. At the end of the paper references should be given in alphabetical order according to the name of the first author of the publication quoted, names with prefixes being entered under the prefix, and should include the authors' initials; the title of the paper should not be included. Titles of journals should be abbreviated in accordance with the system used in the *World List of Scientific Periodicals* (1934: 2nd ed. Oxford University Press). Examples of such abbreviations will be found in the current numbers of the *British Journal of Nutrition* and useful lists have recently been published in the *Journal of Physiology* (1945, **104**, 232) and by the Biological Council (*A List of Abbreviations of the Titles of Biological Journals*, obtainable from H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd., 136 Gower Street, London, W.C.1). References to books and monographs should include the town of publication and the name of the publisher, as well as the date of publication and the number of the edition to which reference is made. Thus:

Barnett, J. W. & Robinson, F. A. (1942). *Biochem. J.* **36**, 364.

Culbertson, C. C. & Thomas, B. H. (1934). *Rep. Ia agric. Exp. Sta.* 1933–4, p. 51.

Doisy, E. A., Somogyi, M. & Shaffer, P. A. (1923). *J. biol. Chem.* **55**, xxxi.

Fairley, N. H. (1938). *Nature, Lond.*, **142**, 1156.

Hennessy, D. J. (1941). *Industr. Engng Chem.* (Anal. ed.), **13**, 216.

King, H. (1941). *J. chem. Soc.* p. 338.

Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1914*a*). *J. biol. Chem.* **17**, 325.

Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1914*b*). *J. biol. Chem.* **18**, 1.

Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1916). *Biochem. J.* **10**, 534.

Osborne, T. B., Mendel, L. B. & Ferry, E. L. (1919). *J. biol. Chem.* **37**, 233.

Starling, E. H. (1915). *Principles of Human Physiology*, 2nd ed. London: Churchill.

Statistical Treatment of Data. In general the publication is not necessary of all the individual results of a number of replicated tests. A statement of the number of individual results, their mean value, and some appropriate measure of their variability, is usually sufficient.

The methods of analysis followed should be indicated, but statistical details, such as an analysis of variance tables, need not be given unless they are relevant to the discussion. A statement that the difference between the mean values of two groups of data is statistically significant should be accompanied by an indication of the level of significance attained.

Illustrations. Illustrations, which should be approximately twice the size of the finished block, should each be on a separate sheet, packed flat and bearing the author's name. Diagrams should be in Indian ink and should be drawn on plain white paper, Bristol board, or faintly blue-lined paper. Curves based on experimental data should carry clear indications of the experimentally determined points. Letters, numbers, etc., should be written lightly in pencil. On the back of each figure should be written the author's name and the title of the paper. Legends and captions should be typed separately from the illustrations, each on a separate sheet, and numbered correspondingly with the relevant illustration. Figures should be comprehensible without reference to the text. With photographs glossy prints are required; clips should not be used and care should be taken to avoid heavy pressure when writing on the backs.

Tables. Tables should carry headings describing their content and should be comprehensible without reference to the text. The dimensions of the data, e.g. g./100 ml., should be given at the top of each column, and not repeated on each line of the table. Tables should not normally be included in the body of the text, but should be typed on separate sheets. Their approximate position in the text should be indicated.

Chemical Formulas. These should be written as far as possible on a single horizontal line. With inorganic substances, formulas may be used, particularly in the experimental portion, at the discretion of the editors. With salts it must be stated whether or not the anhydrous material is used, e.g. anhydrous $CuSO_4$, or which of the different crystalline forms is indicated, e.g. $CuSO_4.5H_2O$, $CuSO_4.H_2O$.

Description of Solutions. Solutions of common acids, bases and salts are preferably defined in terms of normality (N) or molarity (M), e.g. N-HCl; 0·1 M-NaH_2PO_4. The term '%' must be used in its correct sense, i.e. g./100 g. of solution. 10% HCl means 10 g. of hydrogen chloride in 100 g. of aqueous solution, and should never be used to indicate a tenfold dilution of laboratory concentrated hydrochloric acid. For 'per cent by volume', i.e. ml./100 ml., the term '% (v/v)' may be employed. To indicate that a given weight of substance is contained in 100 ml. of solution, the term '% (w/v)' (weight per volume) may be used.

Symbols and Abbreviations. Authors should refer to current numbers of the *British Journal of Nutrition* for information in this connexion. The chemical nomenclature adopted is that followed by the Chemical Society (see *J. chem. Soc.* 1936, p. 1067 and Mitchell, A. D. 1948. *British Chemical Nomenclature*. London: Edward Arnold and Co.). For the nomenclature of amino-acids *Brit. J. Nutrit.* 1947, **1**, 109, should be consulted; an explanatory comment on the rules has been published in *J. biol. Chem.* **1947, 169**, 237. With a few exceptions the symbols and abbreviations are those adopted by a committee of the Chemical, Faraday and Physical Societies in 1937 (see *J. chem. Soc.* 1944, p. 717). Spectrophotometric terms and symbols are those proposed by the Society of Public Analysts and other Analytical Chemists (see *The Analyst*, 1943, **67**, 164). For mathematical notation and numerals the rules laid down in *Proc. roy. Soc.* A, 1909, **82**, 14, should be followed. The attention of authors is particularly drawn to the following symbols: m = (milli) = 10^{-3} and μ = (micro) = 10^{-6}. Note also that ml. (millilitres) should be employed instead of c.c., and μg. (micrograms) instead of γ.

Proofs. Proofs are sent to authors in order that they may make sure that the paper has been correctly set up in type, and not that they may add new material. Otherwise increased printing charges are inevitable. Excessive alteration may have to be disallowed.

Reprints. Where at least one author of a paper is a member of The Nutrition Society, twenty-five reprints are supplied free of cost. Additional reprints may be purchased if the Press are notified on the appropriate form immediately the proof of the paper is received.

Abstracts of Communications. Authors who wish to have summaries of papers read by them before The Nutrition Society recorded in the *Proceedings* must submit them in a final form as no proofs will be sent out. Reprints can be ordered in the usual way directly from the Cambridge University Press.